

1. accessibility	a measure of the ease with which an individual can reach features in the wider environment	16. internet	a global system of interconnected computer networks
2. airline hub	an airport that an airline uses as a transfer point to get passengers to the intended destinations	17. internet penetration rate	the percentage of the population in a country or world region with access to the Internet
3. bulk cargo	a commodity that is transported unpackaged in large quantities	18. logistics	the management of the flow of goods, information and other resources, including energy and people, between the point of origin and the point of consumption in order to meet the requirements of consumers
4. chokepoint	a point at which traffic or other movement can be easily become blocked	19. supply chain	the movement of products from a manufacturer to a distributor to a retailer and any points in between
5. communications systems	the ways in which information is transmitted from place to place in the form of ideas, instructions and images	20. time-space convergence	this process concerns the changing relationship between time and space, and notably the impacts of transportation improvements on such a relationship. It is closely related to the concept of speed, which indicates how much space can be travelled over a specific amount of time
6. cyberspace	the virtual shared universe of the world's computer networks; it has come to describe the global information space	21. time-space divergence	when the journey time between places increases due to congestion, lower speed limits or other limiting factors
7. deregulation	the lifting of government controls over an industry which usually results in greater competition and lower prices for consumers	22. transport systems	the means by which materials, products and people are transferred from place to place
8. diffusion	the spread of a phenomenon over time and space		
9. digital divide	refers to the gap between people with effective access to digital and information technology and those with very limited access to it, or none at all		
10. distance decay	the reduction in the amount of movement or spatial interaction between two places the greater the distance they are apart		
11. energy pathways	supply routes between energy producers and consumers; they may be pipelines, shipping routes or electricity cables		
12. friction of distance	as the distance from a place increase, the interactions with that place decrease, usually because the time and costs involved increase with distance		
13. global civil society	all movements, associations or individual citizens, independent from the state, whose aim is to transform policies, standards or social structures through communal efforts at a national or international level		
14. green data centers	data centers that are much more efficient at cooling computers compared with traditional data centers		
15. intermodal transportation	transporting freight by using two or more transportation modes. This is made possible by transportation terminals linking different modes of transport		